

AS NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

Republican Leaders Say That It Is Imperative if Ohio Is to Be Saved for McKinley Next Year.

Bushnell, Nash and Grosvenor Tell McKinley the State Was Carried, Not by, but in Spite of Hanna.

Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Almost Certain to Succeed the Ohioan if He Will Take the Place.

For Chairman Republican National Committee in 1900—NELSON A. ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, vice Marcus A. Hanna, resigned.

Cause: The absolute necessity of saving Ohio for McKinley.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Ohio Republican leaders who demand Hanna's repudiation are United States Senator J. B. Foraker, Governor A. S. Bushnell, Governor-elect George K. Nash, National Committeeman Charles L. Kurtz, Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, former National Committeeman William M. Hahn, Representative Theodore E. Burton, former Representative Beach, former Representative Taylor, former Representative Robert L. Kennedy. With the exception of Messrs. Foraker, Bushnell and Kurtz, these are all original McKinley men. According to the latest news President McKinley's repudiation of Mark Hanna is to be complete. No Republican here of standing and influence will deny it. Every such Republican in the confidence of friendship says it is to be done, not alone as a party necessity, but as a McKinley necessity, and as offering the only hope of giving Ohio's electoral vote for Mr. McKinley in 1900.

For obvious reasons none of them will yet talk for publication. It is doubtful if any of them will ever consent to the use of his name for the purpose of republishing the many and pressing reasons for the rejection to the rear in party management of Senator Hanna, but each of them has already told the President plainly, or will do so shortly, that he must cut loose from Hanna as soon as the opportunity is presented, and that he must not let defeat nudge the wreck and ruin of the party organization in 1900.

They Have Besieged the White House.

It is known that Senator Foraker, General Grosvenor and Mr. Hahn have visited the President at the White House more than once since the election, and poured into his ears this one story of personal and party menace. The others will follow soon either in person or by authorized representatives.

They are doing quite as much for their own salvation as for that of the party. The President is not likely to order Hanna to be removed from the White House, or will bring any new charges against Senator Hanna. None of them has questioned or will question his loyalty to the President. None of them has charged or will charge Hanna with any crime. To his personality, his mannerisms, his recent pro-Union utterances alone do Republican leaders attribute the loss of Ohio in person or by authorized representatives.

They claim that the Republican ticket won in Ohio this year in spite of Hanna and with the distinct understanding that he is to step down and out of the party in the event of a Republican victory. After that, say Ohioans who represent all factions of the party in their State, they will show a loyalty to McKinley in Ohio.

Say McKinley Realizes It.

An Ohio Republican of national reputation, who belongs to the Hanna machine, said to a Journal reporter to-night: "Above and beyond everything else McKinley is a first-class politician. Regardless of what may be his personal feelings toward Hanna, he has the political judgment to recognize a situation and the courage to face it resolutely. If he does not already do so, he will be helped to do so. He will stand that his own future, to say nothing of that of his party, demands that a sacrifice of Hanna be made."

McKinley's loyalty to his friends is one of his strongest traits, but there is such a thing in politics as well as in business as squaring accounts. The President, as those who know him best are quick to add, has accounts with Hanna when he threw all of his strength to him in the famous struggle for the Senate. He has not yet squared his account with Hanna, and he has never could have won the Senatorship. When that was done Mr. McKinley owed Hanna nothing, and he owed Hanna nothing.

Mr. Aldrich, if He Will Take It.

With great positiveness it is asserted in the best informed circles that only one thing stands in the way of Senator Aldrich succeeding Senator Hanna as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and that is the Ohioan's refusal to accept the place. It is believed that overtures have already been made to him, and that he is hesitating.

Senator Aldrich is desired by the President for several reasons. Among them is the fact that he is a Republican of national reputation. Another is the fact that he is a Republican of national reputation. Another is the fact that he is a Republican of national reputation.

C. VANDERBILT FINED FOR AVOIDING JURY SERVICE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the oldest son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, had a judgment entered against him in the office of the County Clerk yesterday for \$110 for failure to act as a juror in the City Court in April last.

Mr. Vanderbilt was subpoenaed as a juror for the City Court, Trial Term, Part II, for the April term. He did not appear, and the usual fine of \$100 was imposed. Yesterday's order included costs.

THE HOPE OF SAVING THE CRUISER CHARLESTON FROM TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

Report of the Wreck Carried 235 Miles Over a Stormy Sea in an Open Launch by Lieutenant McDonald.



From the wreck of the war ship her crew first went to Guinapak rocks, an uninhabited point. Thence they went to the town of Port San Pio V. on the west coast of the island. They were to remain on this island until the Helena reaches them. Lieutenant McDonald reports that they found the natives friendly and hospitable.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The news of the loss of the cruiser Charleston was brought to Manila by Lieutenant John D. McDonald, who came 235 miles through a violent storm in a sailing launch to the Gulf of Lingayen with the ill-fated ship.

McDonald, with Boatswain Dominick Glynn and six sailors, was four days in the open boat. During two days they sailed close to the Luzon shore, preferring the risk of discovery from the enemy to exposure to the gale on the open ocean. They were not molested by the Filipinos, but they were drenched to the skin by torrents from above and their frail boat was bombarded by heavy seas nearly all the way from Kamigui Island, where they left the rest of the complement of the Charleston to go.

The Charleston went aground on an uncharted reef three miles northwest of Guinapak rocks, seven miles from Kamigui Island and about thirty from the northernmost point of Luzon. There are numerous reefs in those waters, and the Spanish charts, which are all the navy has to work with, are utterly inadequate and inaccurate.

The cruiser was on her way to the rendezvous of war ships patrolling the north coast of Luzon. She ran on to the reef lightly, but the heavy sea pounded her against the coral.

Bottom Badly Stove.

Lieutenant McDonald reports that the cruiser's bottom is badly stove. Her stern is nearly submerged, while her bow is nearly out of water. She lies exposed to the full force of the Pacific gales, and is likely to be pounded to pieces before the wrecking ships summoned from Hong Kong by Rear-Admiral Watson can reach her.

Every effort was made to get the Charleston off with her own steam before the rocks had torn her hull too badly, but the weather got worse, and within two hours the crew had to take to the boats for fear of the very result for which they had worked so hard. There are thirty-five fathoms of water on either side of the hockback on which the Charleston is perched and if she floats off she is almost sure to go to the bottom. The water-tight doors that separate the compartments were closed as soon as she struck, of course, but the doors under the engine compartment, the largest in the ship, were stove in.

When it was determined to abandon the ship, the breech blocks of the guns were removed to prevent their becoming of use to the Tugues in the event of their learning of the disaster. This was rather a far-fetched precaution, as the rebels hardly have the appliances necessary to manage any but the small guns.

Natives Were Friendly.

It was believed that the natives all about that point of the Philippines were hostile, so the ship's crew started prepared to fight their way. They took with them two Colt machine guns, 134 rifles, all the ammunition they could carry and half rations for ten days. Some of the men came away in their underclothing, and the first landing was on the uninhabited Guinapak Rocks, but the bleak desert island was no fit refuge, so they set sail for the inhabited island of Kamigui, expecting to have to fight for a landing.

The Charleston's men were agreeably surprised to find the crowd of natives that came to watch them land, half naked and unarmed. They were objects of curiosity, and the party started in their judgment.

Two days later a boat revisited the Charleston and found her in about the same position. The sea was too high for an attempt to get more supplies.

WATSON CABLES A REPORT OF THE WRECK.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Admiral Watson has cabled to the Navy Department the following official report of the wreck of the cruiser Charleston:

"Manila, Nov. 13.—Charleston wrecked, uncharted coral reef, three miles northwest of Guinapak rocks, north coast Luzon, 5:30 morning of November 2. Everybody safely landed. Kamigui Island, armed with rifles and two Colt. Natives friendly. McDonald made Lingayen Gulf (in sailing launch). When he left, no opportunity for examination of wreck. North (5) last moon-son, heavy sea prevailing.

"Reports ship struck easily, then 'thumped' violently. Fire room compartment flooded, first water-tight doors closed promptly. Ship settled aft; water one foot from name. Well out of water forward; apparently very steep bank; ten days provisions, one-half rations, landed. Helena dispatched from Lingayen by Oregan to Kamigui; due to-day.

"The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson to-day:

"Manila, Nov. 14.—Escaped Spanish prisoners at San Fabian report seeing Clarence November 1 in Tarlac with five men; all well. He crossed mountain from Baler in May with thirteen men. Location of other eight unknown. Have cabled Hong Kong for salvage for Charleston."—WATSON.

OBSELETE CHARTS ARE IN USE THERE.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Captain Gustav Blockinger, at present in command of the naval recruiting station here, was formerly executive officer of the Charleston. He said to-night:

The coast of the island of Luzon should be resurveyed, as there are really but few accurate data concerning the depth of waters, and I regard it as extremely dangerous to navigators. The only charts available are in some instances 100 years old and, of course, unreliable. They were prepared by the Spanish and cannot be regarded as authentic.

"The coast is generally rocky. High cliffs rise abruptly from the water's edge and in addition to this there are deceptive coral reefs everywhere, which tend to confuse the navigator. Near the rivers, of course, the land is level and swampy, but even in these places there are dangerous reefs everywhere.

I remember that upon the occasion of my first cruise we discovered a strong current on the northwest coast of the island, which was not shown on any of the charts, and which, some respects the peculiar current found under certain conditions in the Atlantic and might have been responsible for the wreck of the Charleston."

The hydrographic charts of the Philippine Department, served on the Benington in those waters. He said: "With my knowledge of the country, I am inclined to believe that the Charleston was caught in a cyclone and blown on one of the thousands of reefs in the vicinity. While I was on the Benington, we were blown on a reef and the armor plate of the boat was badly damaged, but after much work we succeeded in releasing her."

We were cruising in those waters at the time of the wreck of the Charleston. We used a chart which was prepared by the Spanish in 1740. I remembered on one occasion we ran into a port that showed six feet of water on the chart. We found less than six feet there, however, and before we realized what had happened we were fast on a reef."

BRITONS REGRET UNCLE SAM'S LOSS.

London, Nov. 14.—The Daily Mail says: "The loss of the American cruiser Charleston will evoke sincere regret in this country. This fine war ship was wrecked on a reef not marked on the chart."

"It is an accident that might have happened to any vessel and casts no reflection whatever on American navigation. Such accidents may be said to be almost a necessary part of a big fleet."

Cross Held for Killing Mrs. King.

Stanford, Conn., Nov. 14.—Charles Cross, a seventeen-year-old boy who is charged with the murder of Mrs. King, in Long Ridge, early this week, was brought before Judge Down in the City Court this morning and was held for the next term of the Superior Court, without bail.

FIGHTING MEN FOR CROKER IN FIGHT MANILA IN A WRECK.

Train Bearing Forty-third Regiment Runs Into a Freight.

Four companies, A, B, C and D, of the Forty-third Regiment, volunteers, bound for the Philippines, arrived on the first section of the train bringing the regiment from Port Ethan Allen, Vermont, at Weehawken, at 11 o'clock last night. There were thirteen passenger coaches and three baggage cars in the train, bearing 450 men and officers.

Early in the morning when the train was passing Schuylkill, N. Y., it ran into a freight train that was passing across the tracks in order to get into a siding. It was going at a speed of thirty miles an hour. It struck a car filled with potatoes, which was completely wrecked. The men were thrown so violently from their seats that many of them suffered from nose bleed and were severely bruised. There were no serious casualties.

Four freight cars were torn to pieces and three baggage cars were smashed. The passenger train engine was badly damaged.

Second Section of Regiment Arrives.

Just twelve hours later the second section of four companies, under the command of Major John C. Gilmore, Jr., run into the Weehawken station at 7 p. m., and before the cars had come to a stop the men were tumbling over each other in a wild scramble to reach the platform, thus completing the first step of their long journey to the Philippines.

The third section, with Colonel Arthur Murray, his staff and two companies, arrived in the morning. They were met by the regimental band and were greeted with enthusiastic enthusiasm by the previous arrivals.

No time was wasted in Weehawken. The men were hungry and impatient to be along on their delayed journey, and within half an hour after their arrival they were marching aboard the ferryboat Albany, where steaming cars of hot coffee awaited them.

The Albany proceeded immediately to Pier 22, Brooklyn, where the men boarded the transport Meade.

The Meade leaves to-day for Manila via the Suez Canal, and within forty-five days the regiment hopes to see its first Philippine.

RICH SOCIETY MAN WINS ELECTION BY SIX VOTES.

Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, Hair to Millions, Goes to the Legislature.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14.—By the narrow margin of six votes, Nicholas Longworth, one of the leaders in Cincinnati society, has been elected to the lower house of the Ohio Legislature.

Mr. Longworth is a Republican of the stalwart type, and is a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in the city. He is a bachelor and held to several million dollars.

Only one other Republican candidate on the Hamilton County legislative ticket was elected. Mr. Longworth has long had political aspirations, but this is his first office.

PUT AN END TO GOVERNOR PLATT AND HIS POLICE BILL FOOT.

Republican Leaders Mean to Force the Constabulary Measures Through, but Lack the Two Necessary Votes.

Coggeshall, Wilcox, Willis, Republicans, Stubborn—Douglas, Coffey and Munzinger, Democrats, May Aid Platt.

Mr. Croker Declares, However, He Knows of No Democratic Senator Who Will Vote for the Measure.

The position of the Republicans on the State Constabulary bill is clear up to a certain point.

Senator Platt and Governor Roosevelt are determined to force the bill through the Senate.

They believe that its enactment into law would increase the voting strength of the Republicans and decrease the voting strength of the Democrats.

Ever since election day Platt has been in communication with the Republican Senators. Last night he discussed the bill with Chairman Odell, of the State Committee; George W. Dunn, of Birmingham; Colonel Baxter and other Republicans. It is certain that the Republican machine can depend upon 24 votes, two less than enough to pass the bill, and three less than the total number of Republican Senators. Coggeshall, of Oneida; Willis, of Schuylkill, and Wilcox, of Cayuga, opposed the bill at the last session.

Up to last night the Republican machine was still short two votes. In other words, these three Senators still remained obdurate to the pleadings of Platt and Roosevelt. Beyond this point there is doubt. Next Fall a new Senate is to be elected. If Platt can arrange it so no Senator who proves a friend of the bill will be re-elected. This does not frighten Coggeshall, who was turned down by the Republicans in 1895, and who ran as an independent and won handsomely. Last year he secured the machine nomination and narrowly escaped defeat.

Ever since he has been a legislator he has been a friend of the police and of the existing police system. In this he controls the last session he made an elaborate argument against changing the system and put himself on record as opposed to any change. It is believed that he can be depended upon to vote against the bill. Willis is susceptible to reasonable arguments. He has no chance of a re-election, and he will probably vote with Coggeshall. Wilcox may be induced to support the bill. He wants a re-nomination and he especially wants to retain the patronage of the bill in the Auburn State Prison. But with Coggeshall and Willis voting with the solid Democratic delegation the bill would lack one vote.

That Senator Platt fears the bill will again fail was shown yesterday by an intimation that certain Democrats would vote for the bill.

It was learned that the Republican machine expects the votes of Douglas, of Albany; Coffey, of Cayuga, and Munzinger, of Oneida.

Senator Douglas's Statement.

There was exhibited a desire on the part of the Republican leaders to create an impression that the bill was sure to pass, the idea being that this impression would insure for it the votes of the bill. A twenty-seven Republican Senators. Last night Senator Douglas dictated this statement:

"I am opposed to any State Constabulary bill because it strikes at one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party—namely, local self-government. Senator Coffey said: 'I have not discussed the Constabulary bill with any person or expressed an opinion concerning it since the Legislature adjourned.'"

When John C. Sheehan was fighting against the bill, he was chairman of the Police Board. He was asked by the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, "What would you do if you were the leader of the Ninth District?" He replied: "I would not act with the Tammany Senators. I would act with the Democrats on all party measures and with them oppose all party measures of the Police Board."

Louis F. Payn, whose term as Superintendent of Insurance expires in February, is a Republican. For this reason Senator Ambler will vote for the bill. George W. Aldridge, two Senators, Armstrong and Parsons, will also be whipped into line. The bill, however, will be passed. All of these men formerly grumbled at the bill. But one of the arguments of Platt and his friends was that the bill would greatly change the situation. They have called special attention to section 21 of the bill.

"The duties of the State police created by this act, who are members of the police forces of the cities affected by this act, shall, when this act becomes operative, continue to be precisely as they were immediately prior to such time, until otherwise ordered by the State Police Board. They shall, and they shall respectively succeed to membership in the State police."

One Interpretation.

This is said to have been interpreted to mean no changes in the various police departments would be made in the various Republican cities. The State Police Board will designate his subordinate chiefs in fact with the wishes of the Republican organization. It is said that George W. Aldridge has received a special pledge that he will be permitted to name the head of the Police Board. It is also said that the pledges have been given to the Republican bosses of other cities.

News came from Albany yesterday that the purpose of the bill is to give Republican control of the Police Department of this city.

Governor Roosevelt is hard at work for the measure. He refused yesterday to talk about it for publication. After the bill was called upon him were Malby, of St. Lawrence, and Parsons and Armstrong, of Monroe. Coggeshall is expected to see the Governor some day this week.

It is not unlikely that all other measures of the session will wait upon this bill. In other words, the Republicans will block all individual or local legislation in an effort to force this bill through.

When Richard Croker was asked if he knew of any Democratic Senator who would be likely to support a State Constabulary bill he replied:

"I do not. It is a Force bill pure and simple. How could a Democrat support such a measure? It is a Tracy, Boardman, Platt measure. The people vote to put a man in office and Platt's Legislature votes to put him out. The people will sooner or later resent this at the polls. And the punishment will be heavy indeed."

Senator Patrick H. McGarran said: "I am always in favor of good legislation and good bills. The State Constabulary bill is not one of them."

Sunday Journal "Want" Advt.

will tell you where to find a Boarding House or Furnished Room, downtown, uptown, East Side, West Side, near the parks, and drives in Brooklyn, Bronx and the suburbs.

When You Order Evans You get a perfectly brewed and bottled beer.